

## SFY06 RCRA REVISIONS

**1. Title:** Mercury Containing Equipment

**Reference:** 70 FR 45508 – 45522

**Promulgation Date:** August 5, 2005

**Effective Date:** August 5, 2005

**Summary:** This final rule adds mercury containing equipment to the federal list of universal wastes regulated under the RCRA hazardous waste regulations. Handlers of universal waste are subject to less stringent standards for storing, transporting and collecting these wastes. EPA has concluded that regulating spent mercury-containing equipment as a universal waste will lead to better management of this equipment and will facilitate compliance with hazardous waste requirements.

**2. Title:** Standardized Permit

**Reference:** 70 FR 53420 – 53478

**Promulgation Date:** September 8, 2005

**Effective Date:** October 11, 2005

**Summary:** EPA is finalizing revisions to the RCRA hazardous waste permitting program, originally proposed on October 12, 2001, to allow for a “standardized” permit. The standardized permit will be available to RCRA TSDs otherwise subject to RCRA permitting that generate and then store or non-thermally treat hazardous waste on-site in tanks, containers and containment buildings. The standardized permit will also be available to facilities which receive hazardous waste generated off-site by a generator under the same ownership as the receiving facility, and which then store or non-thermally treat the hazardous waste in containers, tanks or containment buildings. The standardized permit will streamline the permitting process by allowing facilities to obtain and modify permits more easily, while still achieving the same level of environmental protection as individual permits.

**3. Title:** Headworks Exemption

**Reference:** 70 FR 57769 – 57785

**Promulgation Date:** October 4, 2005

**Effective Date:** November 3, 2005

**Summary:** EPA is finalizing the addition benzene and 2-ethoxyethanol to the list of solvents whose mixture with wastewaters are exempted from the definition of hazardous waste under RCRA. The scrubber waters derived from the combustion of any of the exempted solvents also are included in the exemption. In addition the Agency is revising the rule by adding an option to allow generators to directly measure solvent chemicals levels at the headwaters of the wastewater treatment system to determine whether the wastewater mixture is exempt from the definition of hazardous waste. Finally the Agency is extending the eligibility for the *de minimis* exemption to other listed hazardous wastes (beyond discarded commercial chemical products) and to non-manufacturing facilities.

**4. Title:** National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants  
**Reference:** 70 FR 59402 – 59579 and 70 FR 35032 – 35034  
**Promulgation Date:** October 12, 2005 and December 19, 2005  
**Effective Date:** December 12, 2005 and February 17, 2006  
**Summary:** This action finalizes national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for hazardous waste combustors: hazardous waste burning incinerators, cement kilns, lightweight aggregate kilns, industrial/commercial/institutional boilers and process heaters and hydrochloric acid production furnaces. EPA has identified hazardous waste combustors as major sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions. These standards implement the Clean Air Act by requiring hazardous waste combustors to meet the hazardous air pollutant emission standards reflecting the performance of maximum achievable control technology. *The majority of these revisions are in CFR Part 63 and have already been adopted by reference by NDEP's Bureau of Air Quality Planning at NAC 445B.221. The proposed revisions to Parts 260, 264, 265, 266 and 270 are under consideration here.*

**5. Title:** Burden Reduction Initiative  
**Reference:** 71 FR 16862 – 16915  
**Promulgation Date:** April 4, 2006  
**Effective Date:** May 4, 2006  
**Summary:** EPA is promulgating these changes to regulatory requirements of the RCRA hazardous waste program to reduce the paperwork these requirements impose on states, EPA and the regulated community. This rulemaking will streamline information collection requirements, ensuring that only the information that is actually needed and used to implement the RCRA program is collected and the goals of protection of health and the environment are retained.